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COURT DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—First Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
COUNTY COURT.—Second Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PROBATE COURT.—Second Monday in January, April, July and October.

LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS.

WANTED.—A good house girl. Apply at this office.

We are indebted to Hon. A. King for valuable public documents, the last of the franking privilege.

A dispute over a game of cards last week, cost one of the disputants the price of a new coat which was irreparably damaged in the melee.

The smoke stack at the tannery which was blown down about two weeks ago, has been successfully reconstructed by Mr. Lewis C. Wright.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Stonebreaker of this county has lost the fine thorough-bred bull, Red Duke, purchased by him at Kissinger's sale.

Bishop Robertson of this Episcopal diocese did not meet his appointment in Troy, yesterday. His visit will be deferred until the health of the community is restored.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Col. Hull who has been dangerously ill—a report of her death having reached here—is recovering, with a prospect of a speedy restoration to health.

About the only sign of life in town during the past week, except the work of the sanitary committee, was the construction of a very neat porch in front of F. W. Harbaum's building.

Wm. H. Block, Esq., of St. Louis, has sent us a prescription for cholera which he says has proved to be of great efficacy in former visitations. This formula had already been used by the physicians here, but with no better results than with others of the same character.

Mr. David S. Cooper has left at our office several plants of what he calls the "Cholera weed," which he says is a sure remedy for cholera if given in time. Some of our physicians will give it a fair trial. Mr. Cooper has generously distributed this medicine in this and adjoining towns.

PERSONAL.—Mr. James Lindsay, of Louisville called on Saturday.

R. S. Brown of Burr Oak Valley was in town on Monday.

Our old confederate friend Stephen Turner, of Prairieville, showed his genial face in our sanctum last Saturday.

Ex-Public Administrator E. G. Sifton, of Waverly, and G. T. Dunn, of New Hope, were in town on Monday.

Squire Blanks ventured into town last Saturday. Having demolished all the cholera preventive in the lower neighborhood, he came up and took out two jugs of it.

Mr. John Henry, one of our oldest and best citizens, was in town on Saturday. He expected a "rumpus" on his return, as he had disobeyed the strict mandate of Mrs. Henry not to remain one minute in this infected spot.

Our good-humored friend, Mike Mansfield of Millwood, was in town last Friday, and made us several pleasant calls, which partly served to break the monotony of dreary dullness. He spent considerable time in investigating the mysteries of the electric telegraph. Like everybody else he has his remedy for the scourge. Says he: "Borra, brandy is the gentleman that'll knock the cholera."

The Cholera.

Our little town has been visited by a scourge unparalleled in its history. The cholera for the past two or three weeks has been terrible in its ravages, and the rate of mortality has been frightful. In the previous visitations of this dread disease into this country, Troy has been comparatively unharmed. In 1849 when the cholera was more generally distributed and its effects more fatal than at any time before or since, we had a few deaths, but they were isolated, and created no general feeling of alarm. In 1865-6 not a single death was reported from this disease. It was not strange therefore that we should feel easy notwithstanding the report that came to us through the newspapers of the existence of the cholera in some of the southern cities, and of its expected advent in St. Louis. What gave further assurance to this feeling of safety was the fact that in the opinion of the best medical scientists of the country the disease was a distinct type from the true Asiatic cholera, wanting its virulence and lacking its rapid propagation by contagion and infection; and that it was nothing more than malignant cholera morbus, cholerae or sporadic cholera. It was considered that the scope of the disease would be limited and circumscribed, and that the spread would be soon arrested.

This feeling of security was dispelled by the sudden appearance of the fell monster. On the 24th or last month the first case was reported; it was a fatal one. The next day another fatal case. A respite of a day or two followed by many cases of that class of disease invariably attendant upon cholera, then one of the true type which through timely aid recovered, and one terminating in death. This brings us to Saturday, June 28th. The following week there were two deaths and one severe case that recovered. This led our people to hope that the worst was over. A few families had left town through fear of the disease; but the general feeling of the town was that little danger was to be apprehended. The town council had met and inaugurated sanitary measures. A committee had been appointed to examine and report nuisances, and these the marshal was to order the owners of the premises to promptly abate.

On the Monday following (July 7th) this insidious disease manifested itself with increased fury—the deaths on that day numbering three. The exodus of our population now began in earnest. In a short time at least half the inhabitants of Troy had fled. The mortality was unchecked, and the close of the week recorded eight deaths from cholera.

Dr. McFarland of Clarksville who is about to remove to Troy was telegraphed to and came at once to assist the physicians of our town. Drs. Ward, Hunt, Bourland and McLellan, who though wearied and almost exhausted with constant watching were ever ready to minister to the wants of the afflicted community. It is but right that the self-sacrificing devotion of these conscientious members of a noble profession to the cause of suffering humanity in this trying hour, should be recognized and commended. It is no less proper and right that just praise should be awarded to that noble band of nurses who, forgetful of self and danger, have been engaged day and night in their ministrations of mercy at the bedside of the dying. While many cases are unknown to us, we mention the following names as most conspicuous and untiring in the work of relieving the agony and soothing the last hours of their fellow-creatures: Misses Hattie White, Sarah J. Fontem, Mollie Wells, and Messrs. R. A. Trail, W. A. Knapp, W. T. Baker, James Linthan, W. B. Thornhill, Joe Ellis, Porter E. Norton, James King and J. L. Van Wert.

In addition to this self-imposed task, Mr. Trail has faithfully performed all the onerous and difficult duties placed upon him as town marshal by the sanitary committee. To his prompt and thorough execution

of the orders of this committee many of our citizens doubtless owe the preservation of their lives. But few can have an adequate idea of the magnitude of his labors in clearing the town of the offensive nuisances that have been the fruitful sources of the disease. Laborers were few and hard to obtain and in the general demoralization were not disposed to work. Under every discouragement the work of purification has gone on, and we believe fully accomplished. This and other measures have been largely instrumental in arresting the course of the disease. With four-fifths of our people gone, and the town cleared of everything that can foster and spread the germs of infection, we believe and hope that the disease has spent itself.

Our town for more than a week has presented a most melancholy appearance. The streets have been almost entirely deserted. The business houses mostly closed and business of all kinds, except that of the druggists and undertaker, suspended. Persons from the country venture into town only upon the most urgent demands. The effect of the sudden change from busy, bustling life and activity to the solemn funeral stillness was simply appalling. With some of us the silent houses, the deserted streets, with a figure now and then flitting past with the invariable question, "Is—dead? Any new cases?" and the ever replenished fires of coal on the street corners, placed by the order of the mayor to dispel the noxious emanations, required no vivid imaginations to recall recollections of besieged and despairing camps in the late war.

The speculations as to whether or not the disease be the true Asiatic cholera, we regard as but little importance to our readers. It is as rapidly fatal, and of the fact that it is as infectious there can be but little doubt. Of the well-marked cases in the corporate limits of Troy, fourteen out of eighteen—nearly seventy-eight per cent.—have died. The best medical treatment with the most attentive and careful nursing seems to have had but little effect when the disease had taken firm hold upon the system. We have lost two per cent. of our entire population, and a true ratio, taking into consideration the mortality while the town has been nearly stripped of its inhabitants, would be a much greater per cent.—how much greater it would be hard to estimate. It has been noticed that the mortality was greatest whenever the wind was from the east. This is not because the east wind is more charged with infusoria or germs of the disease, but with a majority of persons this wind is a depressor of the vital forces, rendering them more susceptible to the contagion.

What is of infinitely more importance is that the community should know enough about the disease to prevent its spread. It has been definitely ascertained that cholera clings to those countries that are of limestone or calcareous formations and those watered by rivers or springs holding in solution calcareo-magnesian elements. This being known it is important that water containing these elements such as is called "hard" should not be used during the prevalence of cholera. Cistern or rain water being free from these substances, should be exclusively used. If it cannot be obtained, spring or well water should be sufficiently boiled to precipitate these elements before using. Another great cause of the spread of cholera is the infection from the dejections of cholera patients. This fact, too, has been demonstrated by careful and accurate scientific investigation. To cut off the propagation from this source, privies, sinks, sewers and cess pools of whatever description should be thoroughly disinfected, and the utmost attention given to cleanliness in every respect. The excretions of the patient should be de-odorized by a solution of copperas and crude carbolic acid. The clothing and bedding should be similarly treated, and if possible boiled; they should at least be placed in a

vessel of water until such time as they can be attended to, and not hung out to air, as this gives the germs of the disease an opportunity to be carried to other places by the wind.

The method of propagation being understood, it really seems an easy matter to prevent it. In previous visitations the disease has invariably given way to strict sanitary regulations. The prime agents of the prevention of this disease then are: cleanliness, disinfection and ventilation. We desire to impress this fact upon the minds of our readers. Had its importance been recognized earlier in this place and the proper precautions taken, we would not have now to mourn so many deaths. The axiom that "personal health requires pure drinking water, fresh air, substantial food, the needed rest and the bathing of the body," is especially true in this season. We repeat what we have said before that with the proper attention to hygiene there need be but little apprehension of danger.

We sincerely hope the disease has abated in our midst and that we may never receive such another visitation.

ANYTHING TO KEEP OFF CHOLERA.—Among the ghastly jokes perpetrated in these dismal times this is not the worst: Sim has a demijohn of cholera preventive which is a strictly prime article, costing ten dollars a gallon in St. Louis. Whenever he can gather together a sufficient number of persons to have a faint resemblance to a crowd, he invites them in and philanthropically administers forty drops more or less, of the hygienic fluid. The other day, by the aid of some countrymen who came into town to attend a trial, as many as eight were collected, ourself among the number. Now it is well known that our idiosyncrasies of temperance are not very distinctly defined; in fact they are rather mixed, so that we compromise the matter by avoiding either extreme, and whenever we approach the bar, the knight of the bottles invariably commences to compound a sherry cobbler. Our friend Webster, as did his illustrious namesake, takes his straight and never undulates the brandy. While the cobbler was being concocted, a countryman became impatient and inquired if "nobody was going to drink?" "This looks like somebody was going to drink," said Webster pointing to his glass. We looked in the direction indicated and saw that he had poured out at least six fingers of the unadulterated stuff. The crowd was unanimous in the opinion that Webster was right. It did look like somebody was going to drink.

Report of the Sanitary Committee.

The following is the report of the sanitary committee. This committee we desire to say, have been most efficient and prompt in the discharge of their duty. The thanks of the citizens are due them for what they have done:

The sanitary committee of the town of Troy beg leave to make the following report:

1st. That the town has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and that they have caused to be burned upon the streets two hundred bushels of stone coal besides a large amount of wood. They also desire to state that the citizens generally have cheerfully responded to the order of said committee in cleaning and disinfecting their premises.

2nd. That there has been but thirteen deaths from cholera in the past fifteen days, no deaths within the last four days and no new cases to report.

3rd. That thirty-four families and a considerable number without families left town, but fortunately, however, but one physician, and his place is now ably filled in the person of Dr. McFarland, of Clarksville. We only allude to this matter because of the impression prevailing in the county that we have no physicians in Troy.

We trust and we believe that cholera has taken its departure; and we hope that the people of the county who have been deterred from visiting us on that account, will once more enliven our streets and business houses with their presence.

JOHN McDONALD,
G. W. COLBERT, } Committee.
JAMES D. BROWN.

Troy, July 15th.

We could not get to press on Tuesday evening as usual. The prevailing sickness has about depleted our composing rooms; our senior is sick with a fever, and ourself has been somewhat affected by the general malaise. In consequence our paper will be late at those offices that are supplied on Wednesdays.

DIED.

BROWN.—July 9, 1873, in Grafton, California, Wm. B. Brown, grandson of Jas. D. Brown, Esq., of this place, in the fifth year of his age.

HART.—July 9, 1873, at the residence of her father in Troy, of cholera, ROSE ELLEN, oldest daughter of Joseph Hart, aged about 18 years.

HART.—July 10, 1873, of cholera, MARY, last surviving daughter of Joseph Hart, aged about 11 years.

HART.—July 11, 1873, of cholera, TEMPERANCE, wife of Joseph Hart.

MARTIN.—July 10, 1873, in this place, of cholera, MISS JOSEPHINE A. MARTIN, daughter of the late Mrs. Mary A. Martin, aged 26 years and 2 months.

SYDNOR.—July 12, 1873, at the residence of her late husband two miles south of Troy, MARY FLORENCE, wife of Thomas Sydney in the 24th year of her age.

MORAN.—July 12, 1873, at the residence of Wilfred Lee, Esq., three miles west of Millwood, of cholera, BUDGET MORAN, aged about 15 years.

JAYNES.—July 13, 1873, at his late residence, two miles south of Troy, of cholera, HENRY JAYNES, aged about forty-five years.

SPRINGSTON.—July 16, 1873, at the residence of her father, Peter Springston, in this place, of cholera, ALBERTIE G. SPRINGSTON, aged 8 years 3 months and 27 days.

GIBSON.—July 15, 1873, at his late residence two miles east of Troy, of cholera, HENRY GIBSON, colored.

A. V. M'KEE | E. N. BONFELS | C. MARTIN, JR.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. [v6v9n25]

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Will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and pay special attention to collecting. Office over Bank building. [v6v9n22]

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Agents State and Phoenix Insurance Companies, and Real Estate Agents. J. B. ALLEN, Notary Public.

B. W. WHEELER,
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Will attend to any professional business in the courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit; also prosecuting attorney of the county and notary public. [v6v9n26]

WALTON & CREECH,
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Will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit and Supreme Court of the State. Business promptly attended to. Office over Dr. East's drug store. [v6v9n23]

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Also Notary Public and Real Estate Agent. Will give special attention to collections, real estate practice, and the investigation of land titles. Office in clerk's building, west room. Satisfaction given or no charge made. [v6v9n23]

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DR. J. C. GOODRICH,
DENTIST,
WENTZVILLE, MISSOURI.
Will be in Troy from time to time, due notice of which visits will be given in THE TROY HERALD. [v6v9n23]

DR. W. W. BIRKHEAD,
DENTIST,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will always be found in his office, next door to T. W. WITHERS, up stairs, where he attends to dental and surgical diseases of the mouth. He keeps an assistant always in the office to aid in filling teeth. [v6v9n23]